

PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA (L.) Link. MICHIGAN: wind-swept crests, crevices and talus of sandstone-conglomerate, West Bluff, Keweenaw County, no. 3035.

It is not possible, without seeing the material, to be certain whether the only record for Michigan (Norway, Dickinson Co.) given by Dodge belongs to this or the next.

P. GLABELLA Mett. MICHIGAN: crevices and talus of limestone cliff, Burnt Bluff, Delta Co., no. 3034.

CRYPTOGRAMMA STELLERI (Gmel.) Prantl. Probably more frequent on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan than indicated by the one indefinite and the one definite locality cited by Dodge. We twice collected it in MICHIGAN: cliffs about Miner's Falls, near Munising, Alger Co., no. 3036; limestone escarpment in woods south of Garden, Delta Co., no. 3037.

(To be continued)

THE NOMENCLATURE OF SOME SPECIES OF CORNUS

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RICKETT did an admirable piece of research in logically identifying *C. amomum* Miller with the reddish-pubescent silky cornel rather than with *C. stolonifera* Michaux to which it was transferred by Farwell (RHODORA 33, 71. 1931). There can be no doubt that the current usage should prevail. However, I cannot agree with Rickett that *C. obliqua* Rafinesque is a *nomen dubium* since the bluish fruit, lanceolate leaves yellowish-glaucous beneath, reddish-brown branches slightly pubescent in the upper parts, and the type locality clearly indicate that Rafinesque described the interior relative of *C. amomum* Miller. Although this shrub usually has leaves whitish-pubescent beneath, plants can easily be found with lanceolate leaves practically glabrous at maturity. This shrub is certainly as clearly marked as is *C. baileyi* Coulter & Evans, a usually¹ recognised species, although the primary stone character separating the latter from *C. stolonifera* Michaux has been disproved by Deam (Shrubs of Indiana 2nd ed. pp. 258-260. 1932). And if, at some future date, this shrub is reduced to varietal status, it would be best to adopt the varietal name *albescens* (Farwell) rather than Meyer's dubious name *Schuetzeana* doubtfully proposed from specimens supposedly collected near Wash-

¹ *C. Baileyi* was formally reduced to varietal rank, as *C. stolonifera*, var. *Baileyi* (Coulter & Evans) Drescher, Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts & Lett. xxviii. 190 (1933).—EDS.

ington, a place where this form, if it occurs at all, is very scarce. The revised synonymy is as follows:

C. obliqua Rafinesque, West. Rev. 1, 229 (1819).

?*C. sericea* γ ? *schuetzeana* Meyer, Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. St-Peterb. (6 ser.) 7, pt. 2, 219 (1849).

C. purpusi Koehne, Gartenflora 48, 338 (1899).

C. cyanocarpus var. *albescens* Farwell, RHODORA 33, 70 (1931).

C. amomum var. *schuetzeana* Rickett, RHODORA 36, 274 (1934).

In addition, Rickett certainly did not demonstrate that *C. candidissima* Miller should supersede *C. stricta* Lamarck. Suppositions of correct citations made at a time of much poorer taxonomic knowledge and imperfect specimens cast grave doubt on the supposed identity of *C. candidissima* Miller. It is to be regretted that the color of the pith of the Clayton specimen mentioned by Rickett (loc. cit. p. 273) was not recorded, as that could have furnished the best proof of the identity of the specimen and it would have lent considerable weight to Rickett's hypothesis. The Plukenet reference (*Cornus foemina, candidissimis foliis, americana* (Almag.: 120, 1696)) is far too meagre a link in Rickett's chain of reasoning. The phrase *umbellis involucro minoribus* cited is easiest explained as contrasting with the *umbellis involucro maximo* of the description of *C. florida* rather than derived from the Clayton specimen cited by Gronovius (Fl. Virg. 17 1739). Miller must have considered *C. candidissima* and *C. foemina* as distinct entities but there are no distinguishable differences either in the descriptions or discussion. Both must remain *nomina dubia*, a procedure entailing no difficulties since the species to which these names have been variously applied all possess definite names in current use.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,

NOTE ON THE PERIODIC FRUITING OF *COPRINUS MICACEUS*—During the summer of 1933 the writer passed daily a decorticated stump of an Elm tree on the top and sides of which he frequently noticed fruiting profusely quantities of *Coprinus micaceus* Fr. The stump projects about nine inches above the ground and is located about 1000 feet from the Biological Laboratories in a spot which is completely shaded from exposure to direct sunlight. At first no particular attention was given to this fungus, yet presently it became apparent that the periodic appearance was very uniform, so much so that it was possible to determine nearly four weeks in advance when material